

# VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

—BY THE—  
VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING  
COMPANY.

KORFOLK VIRGINIAN AND DAILY PILOT.  
(Consolidated March, 1893.)

Entered at the Postoffice at Norfolk,  
Va., as second-class matter.

OFFICE: PILOT BUILDING,  
CITY HALL AVENUE,  
NORFOLK, VA.

OFFICERS: A. H. GRANDY, President;  
M. GLENNAN, Vice-President; W. S.  
WILKINSON, Treasurer; JAMES E. AL-  
LEN, Secretary.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. H.  
Grandy, M. Glennan, L. D. Starke, Jr.,  
T. W. Shelton, R. W. Shultice, James E.  
Allen, D. F. Donovan.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT is delivered to  
subscribers by carriers in Norfolk and  
adjacent counties, for 10 cents per  
copy, in advance. Outside of Norfolk,  
it is sent by mail, for 15 cents per  
copy, in advance. The price of the  
paper, by mail, to any place in the  
United States, postage free:  
DAILY, one year - - - \$5.00  
" six months - - - 3.00  
" three months - - - 1.50  
" one month - - - .50

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements  
inserted at the rate of 75 cents a  
square, first insertion; each subsequent  
insertion 40 cents, or 20 cents, when in-  
serted every other day. Contractors are  
not allowed to exceed their space or ad-  
vertise other than their legitimate busi-  
ness, except by paying especially for the  
same.

Reading Notices invariably 25 cents per  
line first insertion, each subsequent in-  
sertion 15 cents.

No employee of the Virginian-Pilot Pub-  
lishing Company is authorized to contact  
any obligation in the name of the com-  
pany, or to make purchases in the name  
of the same, except upon orders signed by  
the PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

In order to avoid delays, on account of  
personal absence, letters and all communi-  
cations for the VIRGINIAN-PILOT should  
not be addressed to any individual con-  
nected with the office, but simply to  
THE VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISH-  
ING COMPANY.

## TWELVE PAGES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1899.

### FEDERAL POWERS.

Concurrently with polygamy, as pre-  
sented in Congress by the case of Mr.  
Roberts, of Utah, divorce is also forced  
on attention by its increase in the  
States. The tendency of discussion is  
to make them both subjects of political  
action, if not of national legisla-  
tion. Congress, indeed, has been peti-  
tioned over and over to regulate both  
marriage and divorce, for the sake of  
uniformity, and to avoid the many dif-  
ficulties continually arising out of the  
difference in the laws of the several  
States on these matters.

But for all the good results, it is  
confessed are often due to uniformity,  
yet uniformity for its own sake, even  
though voluntary, is dangerous. It has  
natural sequences that are not alluring  
to the thoughtful citizen. First uni-  
formity, then consolidation, then cen-  
tralization, and then despotism. The  
States, respectively, now have control  
of our domestic and personal life, our  
social system, and the great body of  
concerns of all kinds between men that  
are under the civil and criminal codes;  
and if their various rules in many  
matters are troublesome, and some-  
times lead us into loss and evil, the  
uniformity so desired by some en-  
dangers home rule, if it does not de-  
stroy it, and inclines to imperialism, if  
it does not recede it.

Where has Congress any constitu-  
tional power over marriage and divorce,  
or even bigamy, or polygamy, except  
temporarily in Federal territory not  
yet ready for Statehood? The new-  
school statesmen will reply by asking  
where is any constitutional inhibition  
of Federal legislation on these sub-  
jects; and then allege that the United  
States, as a sovereign nation, has  
plenary powers to do all that it is not  
forbidden to do that any other nation  
may do. As this view is continually  
presenting itself in high places, the  
10th amendment cannot be too often  
cited as conclusive against it.

"THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED  
TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE  
CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED  
BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RE-  
SERVED TO THE STATES, RE-  
SPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOP-  
LE."

And that the Federal government has  
none but powers delegated to it by the  
constitution, is plainly and distinctly  
asserted, in the first section of the  
first article of that instrument, where  
it says:

"All legislative powers HEREIN  
GRANTED shall be vested in a Con-  
gress of the United States, which shall  
consist of a Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives."

It thus appears from the provisions  
cited that all Federal powers are  
"granted," or "delegated" except only  
(as provided by clause 18 of section 8  
of article first) "To make all laws  
which may be necessary and proper for  
carrying into execution the foregoing  
powers, and all other powers VESTED  
BY THIS CONSTITUTION in the gov-  
ernment of the United States, or in  
any department or officer thereof."

The constitution itself tells us, as  
plainly as words can do, that all Fed-  
eral powers are "granted," "delegated,"  
or "vested" by the constitution, even  
the powers implied from other powers  
being "vested" by the clause last  
quoted. Therefore, all this new fangled  
statesmanship, or constitutional con-  
struction, applied either to our domes-  
tic or foreign affairs, is mere rot, not

even amounting to sophistry; and  
Congress or the United States has no  
more right to regulate marriage or  
divorce in any State of this Union, than  
it has to regulate the affairs of any  
island in the Philippine Archipelago or  
to govern the people of that archi-  
pelago. There are no such powers  
"granted," "delegated," "vested" by the  
constitution; and they rest wholly on  
brute force: the argument of the cud-  
gel, or the ultima ratio of powder and  
ball.

### DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

An editor has many curious experi-  
ences that few other persons encounter  
at all, or only in a very mild form. He  
has a friend, for instance, and they  
differ about a man, or a measure, or a  
principle, or a policy. The editor feels  
that he is not only entitled to his opin-  
ion as a common and equal right, but  
by reason of his position; and as he  
believes that, as a citizen, he should  
freely express and advocate his opin-  
ion, he has the urgent sense that it is  
his sacred duty as an editor to main-  
tain and establish it for the public  
good. So, to the best of his ability, he  
earnestly seeks to impress his view  
upon his readers and the community.  
He knows that his friend entertains a  
contrary opinion with equal sincerity  
and zeal; but he recognizes his friend's  
rights, privileges and duties to be as  
sacred as his own, subject only to free  
and rational argument, and he cannot  
understand how friendship should con-  
cede or assume in either to control, or  
suppress, or change opinion in the  
other, or how, or why, opinion should  
interrupt or interfere with, the friend-  
ship of both for each other.

Yet the fact is that the editor too  
often discovers, to his amazement and  
regret, that his friend grows rapidly  
shy and distant as the campaign pro-  
gresses and plainly exhibits resent-  
ment, if not animosity, against the ed-  
itor for pursuing the course he does,  
albeit that course has been perfectly  
courteous and entirely directed by sur-  
e evidence and irrefutable logic. How is  
this? Does the friend, consciously or  
unconsciously, arrogate to himself a  
privilege of opinion and expression that  
he would deny the editor? Or does he  
usurp, or demand, or expect an influ-  
ence, or a control, over the editor in  
matters of opinion, that he would con-  
sider an attitude of gross insult, if  
taken by the editor, or anyone else, to-  
ward him and his views?

A cynic considering this very point,  
says: "If a friend's opinions offend  
you, and they be the result of a men-  
tal or intellectual difference from you,  
involving no question of morality, it  
may at once be taken for granted that  
the offence is really in you, and not in  
him; for what right have you to be of-  
fended at anybody for differing with  
you on any debatable question? Re-  
flecting further, you will be apt to find  
that the very same opinions in others  
do not offend you, though they are less  
courteous in presenting them than your  
friend. What is the matter, then? In  
some cases the offence is that your  
friend has disabused your mind of the  
impression that he was a meek and  
assenting follower of yours, in all  
things, and you are irritated, not only  
at his independence, but at your own  
mistake about it.

"In nine cases out of every ten, how-  
ever," continues the cynic, "you per-  
ceive, on a little scrutiny, that a dif-  
ference of opinion, ill supported, and  
which you can easily meet and con-  
found, rather affords you pleasure than  
otherwise; while that which hurts and  
offends, is the same difference, so well  
supported and fortified, that you are  
baffled, confused and routed before it;  
and this you will not, and cannot for-  
give, for you can never confess or  
agree that your defeat was in your own  
inefficiency or the weakness of your  
cause; and hence you accuse him of  
falseness, treachery and deceit, of vi-  
olating all the laws of civilized contest,  
and put on an air of outrage and in-  
dignant offence. But the God's truth  
is that your friend is better informed  
and equipped; and that is his unpar-  
donable offence."

There is probably something in that;  
and if one search his own heart care-  
fully, he will be apt to come upon  
more than one occasion where an opin-  
ion, or difference in opinion, would  
have been regarded with good-humored  
tolerance, if it had not been so  
strongly maintained in the discussion.  
"We 'uns is all po' creturs," said a  
philosopher, more sagacious than gram-  
matical; and the best of us are liable  
to become subject to very low, mean  
and unavowable feelings and motives,  
if we do not keep a very strict guard  
upon ourselves.

### PRE-MARITAL EXAMINATIONS.

A North Dakota Senator, named  
Creel, has secured the passage of a bill  
through his branch of the legislature of  
that State, to establish a system of ex-  
amination and license for all persons,  
male and female, who desire to marry  
each other. Boards are to be estab-  
lished, before which all candidates for  
matrimony will have to pass a satis-  
factory examination as to means of  
self-support, as to health and other  
qualifications. Neither party must have  
a hereditary disease, or other serious  
mental or physical ailment; and if both  
be sound on that score, one at least of  
every couple must prove an inheritance  
or other capacity to support themselves  
and a reasonable allowance of posterity.

As the bill has passed the Senate, it  
may pass the House also, and will  
probably become law. This is a practi-  
cal application of the Malthusian doc-  
trine that the increase of population  
should be checked; though Creel bases  
his law on special reasons in the par-  
ties desiring to marry, while Malthus

urged that population should be check-  
ed because it multiplied much more  
rapidly than food-supply, and we  
should be too numerous to support our-  
selves unless the rate of our increase  
were diminished. However, Malthus's  
fears are not yet realized, and the  
earth, so far, has been equal to all de-  
mands upon it.

But the Creel law is provoking some  
serious consideration, and a great deal  
of jeering. Yet all States and nations  
have their marriage laws, though  
boards to examine the parties, before  
granting license, seem somewhat novel.  
Officers issuing license, and ministers or  
magistrates performing the ceremony,  
usually do all the examination existing  
laws require. Yet the Code of Virginia,  
for instance, forbids marriage within  
certain degrees of affinity and consan-  
guinity; under the age of consent; be-  
tween negroes and whites; where either  
of the parties is a known lunatic or  
idiot; and in some other cases; while it  
renders some marriages null and void  
and others voidable by divorce, on the  
discovery or development of certain  
causes. Paupers certainly ought to be  
excluded from the privilege of matri-  
mony, as well as persons convicted of  
infamous crimes.

Perhaps the Creel board, as a preven-  
tive of marriages, involving all these  
causes forbidding, nullifying, or dis-  
solving marriage, would be better than  
the existing loose way in which mar-  
riage is allowed, notwithstanding the  
plausible objections raised to the ex-  
aminations as an invasion of personal  
liberty, female modesty and the sanc-  
tity of private life, and as obstructions  
to marriage that might promote worse  
evils. There is something in these ob-  
jections, no doubt; though that will de-  
fend the law itself and its execution.  
A wise purpose may become foolish or  
atrocious, if the law be improperly  
shaped; and a wise purpose, properly  
enacted, may become an offence and  
a shame if executed by knaves or fools;  
and the more important and delicate  
the design of a law, the greater care  
is required in forming it and in select-  
ing the right persons to enforce it.

If North Dakota adopt the Creel law,  
its administration will attract much at-  
tention, and its results will be studied  
with much interest by thoughtful men  
and women, who realize the importance  
of reforming, purifying and elevating  
marriage, if it is to hold its place  
among the most sacred and vital insti-  
tutions of the civilized world. This  
Creel experiment may prove a farce, or  
a blessing; and let us hope, at all  
events, that it may be tried fairly, in  
good hands.

McKinley is only a figure-head, with  
Hanna at the helm. This was the old  
Ship of State, the frigate "Constitu-  
tion," now turned into a buccaneering  
privateer and freebooter."

"Needs must, when the devil drives,"  
say Hanna, Alger and Co. But needs  
must the devil drive? At any rate, the  
good people of the land should seek to  
place the reins of government in better  
hands.

Economy, retrenchment and reform  
were old-time words and ideas; but  
we do not know what they mean in  
these days, so unfamiliar are we with  
the things they once represented. But  
we are now spending \$500,000,000 a year  
on Federal account alone; which is  
\$10.70 for every man, woman and child  
in our entire population of 75,000,000;  
or a \$100 a year for the average family.  
No wonder we are so hard up in our  
public and private affairs. A little  
economy, retrenchment and reform are  
more needed than armies, wars, expan-  
sion and imperialism, with all the pro-  
digality consequent on them.

It was considered "prodigious" when  
a Congress, within its term of two  
years, had appropriated \$1,000,000,000.  
It was called "The Billion Congress." The  
Congress just expired has appropriated,  
in aggregate, during its two sessions,  
about \$1,600,000,000, or \$200,000,000 a year;  
and as there are sure to be large de-  
ficits on many accounts, we may fairly  
assume that our Federal annual ex-  
penses are now about \$1,000,000,000—a  
billion a year! This is an average out-  
lay of \$83,500,000 a month, or \$2,700,000  
a day in round figures. That is what  
comes of expansion.

Quite a number of gentlemen will re-  
tire from public life at noon to-day to  
engage in the practice of law in the  
lobby of the legislative body of which  
they were more or less conspicuous.—  
Washington Post, March 4th.

The flippancy of that brief paragraph  
reveals both the general contempt and  
also the general tolerance in which the  
Congressional functionaries and lobby-  
list is held at Washington. For two,  
four, six, or more years he has filled  
a chair in one or other of the branches  
of Congress; and being now dismissed  
by his constituents, he ratifies their  
final estimate of him by becoming a  
Congressional lobbyist: the approbrium  
of law, politics and statesmanship; a  
shyster where he was once an un-  
worthy agent of the people, as he now  
demonstrates by at once dropping to  
his level "on the floor," where he pros-  
titutes his "privilege" as an ex-mem-  
ber.

If there were not always so many  
members of legislative bodies who  
foresee in the lobby their last resort  
and resource as played out politi-  
cians, there would soon be a provision  
that any ex-member who became a  
lobbyist, or bummer for pending special  
measures of plunder, should forfeit his  
Congressional lobbyist: the approbrium  
of law, politics and statesmanship; a  
shyster where he was once an un-  
worthy agent of the people, as he now  
demonstrates by at once dropping to  
his level "on the floor," where he pros-  
titutes his "privilege" as an ex-mem-  
ber.

## THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE.

(Copyright, 1899.)  
DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

### SUBJECTS OF STUDY IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

EVERY SUNDAY—  
History—Popular Studies in European History.  
EVERY TUESDAY—  
Geography—The World's Great Commercial Products.  
EVERY WEDNESDAY—  
Governments of the World of To-day.  
EVERY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—  
Literature—Popular Studies in Literature.  
EVERY SATURDAY—  
Art—The World's Great Artists.

These courses will continue until June 26th. Examinations conducted  
by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

### GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD OF TO-DAY.

11—FRANCE.  
BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS, A. M.,  
Ph. D.  
(Professor of Political Science Cornell  
University.)  
Introduction.

The old-time classification of gov-  
ernments into monarchies, aristocra-  
cies, democracies, no longer suffices to  
characterize any of the complex mod-  
ern states. In France, perhaps, more  
than in any other country of modern  
Europe, we have the extremes of de-  
mocracy and monarchy combined. The  
French people have led the world in  
their advocacy of democratic equality  
and their theories of the rights of man  
have revolutionized modern states; but,  
on the other hand, not even the de-  
potism of the czar is more completely  
centralized in form than is the adminis-  
tration of France. The government of  
France is fairly described as a demo-  
cratically organized legislature com-  
bined with an administrative despotism.

This somewhat peculiar combination  
of different forms of government into  
one came about naturally enough.  
When the old monarchy went to pieces  
in the storm of the French Revolution  
the old forms and ceremonies of the  
court were swept away, but there still  
remained the need for a firm govern-  
ment by the executive. The revolution-  
ists were well versed in the theories of  
the rights of man, but they did not  
understand independent local self-gov-  
ernment. They replaced the spies and  
agents of the previous despotism by  
boards of their own selection; but these



M. FELIX FAURE.

also were controlled from Paris. And  
when later Napoleon, bringing order  
out of chaos, became the controlling  
power in the state, it was but an easy  
task for so great a master of adminis-  
trative detail to replace the boards  
by single officials responsible to him-  
self, to place under them subordinate  
officials likewise responsible to their  
superiors, until from the center he  
could touch and shape the affairs of  
every commune at his will. Since the  
days of the great Napoleon we have  
had republics and monarchies repeat  
themselves, but through them all has  
lived the form of administrative or-  
ganization which he established; and  
to-day, under the third republic, the  
President or the Minister of the In-  
terior, standing in Napoleon's place,  
can punish, and at times does punish  
the mayor of a small municipality  
for any act of maladministration or  
even for the expression of political  
opinions distasteful to the government.  
If, however, this act of the Minister of  
the Interior is displeasing to a majority  
of the legislature (the Chamber of De-  
puties elected by the mass of the  
French people) this same Minister of  
the Interior may forfeit his position.  
Thus despotism and democracy unite  
in the administration of France.

The present constitutional laws of  
France doubtless owe part of their pecu-  
liar form to the circumstances under  
which they were made. The national  
assembly elected on the 8th of Febru-  
ary, 1871, to arrange terms of peace  
with Germany, after the Franco-Prus-  
sian war, found itself compelled to un-  
dertake to carry on the government,  
and that a government more or less  
Republican in form, although a large  
majority of the assembly were monar-  
chist in belief and sympathy. Divid-  
ed into three separate factions among  
themselves, neither of which could con-  
trol a majority, and fearing that if  
they were dissolved and a new assem-  
bly elected it would be Republican in  
character, they at length decided to  
frame a constitution and establish a  
permanent form of government without  
referring the matter again to the peo-

ple. Their average age is 63.

The Senate belongs no special  
function beyond that of joining with  
the President in the election of the  
President upon the dissolution of the Cham-  
ber of Deputies and of sitting as a  
court for the trial of impeachment  
cases against the President or other  
high officials or for the trial of per-  
sons who it is considered threaten the  
existence of the state.

Under the law the members of the  
cabinet are responsible to the Senate  
as well as to the Chamber of Deputies  
—i. e., the cabinet resigns when it can  
no longer control a majority; but in  
fact it has been only in the most ex-  
ceptional cases that the disapproval of  
the Senate has forced the resignation  
of the cabinet. In general the Senate  
has become a body inferior in power to  
the Chamber of Deputies.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
The President of the Republic is  
chosen for seven years by a majority  
vote of the Senate and Chamber of  
Deputies sitting in joint assembly for  
the purpose. Any person who is a  
member of any family that has occu-  
pied the throne of France is excluded  
from the presidency. The traditions of  
the regal magnificence due the head of  
the State in France are shown by the  
President's salary of 600,000 francs a  
year (\$125,000), with a further allowance  
of 600,000 more for his expenses, besides  
the free use of the palace (Palais  
d'Elisee) in Paris and some hunting  
seats in the interior.

The President has no veto over leg-  
islation, but he may return a bill for  
further consideration and a second  
vote. He may adjourn the houses,  
though only for a month; may close a  
session after it has continued five  
months, and, with the consent of the  
Senate, may dissolve the Chamber of  
Deputies. In fact, however, he does not  
hamper the houses. His acts have to be  
approved by his ministers, while he  
does not even have a seat in the Cab-  
inet consultations on legislative busi-  
ness, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when a  
council of ministers they discuss ex-  
ecutive work. Two Presidents have been  
forced to resign by hostile Legislatures,  
though such an act is not at all con-  
templated in the constitution and was  
thought about only by threats to block  
government action. It is probably just  
to say that the head of the State in  
France, though he is present when